THE REBELLION.

The Latest News from Washington City.

Visit of Gen. McClellan to the Army Across the Potomac.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE UNION TROOPS.

The Reorganization of the Army.

The Cause of the Retreat from Bull Run.

A Powerful Naval Fleet to Guard the Potomac Below Washington.

The Division of Gen. Banks Heavily Reinforced.

Artillery from Pennsylvania Ordered to the Line of the Potomac.

NEWS FROM FORT PICKENS.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

The Rebels Advancing Their Lines Toward Newport News.

AN ATTACK ANTICIPATED

Departure of Troops from the Fortress

for Washington.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

MINFORCEMENTS TO HARPER'S PERRY AND WASH-INGTON—ONE CAUSE OF THE STAMPEDE. The movement of troops from the North and West swards Harper's Ferry and Washington has been very

rapid during the last few days. General Banks has be reinforced within the past three days by more than doub the number of three months' troops that returned home. Three times as many have arrived here as went away since last Sunday. It is a fact that at the Buil run figh panio commenced among the three months' men-se time was out. Those who enlisted for the came up as a reserve and covered the retreat. They felt that they were in for the war, and might as well strike first as last, while, very naturally, the three months' men believed the battle was precipit ed almost wholly to get a fight out of them, at the very mement when they were about to return to their homes and their loves. Of course their thoughts were absorbed by other subjects more important to them than that ing killed. The troops that have arrived here since the "Bull run" fight come with a distinct unders that they are not about to participate in a fancy picnic excursion, as many of the three m manner in which the officers and men neglected drill and samp duties, and paraded around the streets of Washing-All this is now to be stopped. Most of the par ken have gone home. A new class of men have en listed for the war, with the full knowledge that they are eet in battle array, a cunning, bold, wicked, unprinci pled enemy; an enemy that will fight to the bitter end. The new troops look these facts full in the face, and will be all the better for it, as they will devote themselves closer to the study of the arts of war, will cultivate their strength and prove more efficient in the field in time of action.

Nothing will have so great a tendency to restore the confidence of the troops, and the public generally, as the prompt action of the President in calling General McClellan to take command of the military operations at this place. He is the right man in the right place.

WASHINGTON OUT OF DANGER. Twice the rebels have neglected to try to take this capi 60. First, when all communication was cut off with the North and West and Magruder held the Long bridge, and had the disposition to allow the rebels to enter Washington took place until Wednesday morning last, another excellen opportunity offered. Our army was disorganized, and to some extent demoralized, and some ten thousand or morof the three months' men had either left or were leaving, and the new reinforcements for the war had not arrive With such a force as the rebels are known to have, they had a fair show to succeed. The opportunity has passed The reinforcements have arrived. The Peterma-river below Washington cannot be crossed by the rebels, as Secretary Welles has ordered a powerful naval force to guard the river. The above Washington to Harper's Ferry is equally secured by Union forces that line the banks of the Potomac. story that General Lee intends to cross the Potomac, be tween this point and Harper's Ferry, cannot be true, as Lee has no desire to be sandwiched between Generals

THE EFFECT OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S APPOINTMENT. of the arrival of Gen. McClellan to take command of the forces on the Potomac is already felt. He has inspired new vigor and zeal among the soldiers, and he is everywhere received by them with shouts of ap plause. His presence has, it would appear, engages.

from their memory the disgraceful occurrence of last
Sunday. He has inspired them with a feeling of security

GEN, M'CLELLAN'S VISIT TO THE ARMY ACROSS THE GEN. M'CLELLAN'S VISIT TO THE ARMY ACROSS THE POTOMAC—REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. General McClellan, accompanied by General Mc-Dowell, General McCail and Colonel Von Vleit, together General's staff, to-day visited the entire arm scross the Potomac, and examined the fortifications and other means of defence. It is understood that the General expresses his entire approbation with the present condition of things so far as the defensive works are concerned. Respecting the army, there will be an entire change in its whole organization, placing each brigade and division upon a more thorough and satisfactory basis.

iew of the camps and fortification on the Virginia side to-day was conducted in real military style Major General McClellan and his attendants were escorted by a squadron of dragoons. Attention to these little deinspire respect, and teaches the officers and men that the General appreciates the dignity as well as the duties

THE CONTEMPLATED RESEL ATTACK ON WASHINGTON. Ever since the precipitate retirement of our army from

Bu run, an attack upon this city by the rebel army has been seriously anticipated. There is very little founda-tion for this belief, except the pinion of skilful military officers that Beauregard or ght to follow up the retreat of our forces by an attack, before they have re-covered from the disorganization and demoraliza-tion of their re-reat, and that the attack ought to be made by turning our right flank and coming upon the city from the Maryland side, arousing the Maryland rebels to organized action meanwhile. This opinion is very generally entertained, and while nothing definite is known of the movements of the robels. It has been strengthened to-day by the fact that they are not advan cing in front, and by a rumor that a large force of the rebels is approaching the Potomac in the neighborhood of Leesburgh. It is a fact that our troops are kept on the alert in anticipation of such a movement by the enemy Our general officers are divided in opinion as to the proba bility of an attack, but in he meantime additions are dly being made to our means of defence along the whole line of the Potennae, from the Point of Rocks to Alexandria. A few days ago men were observed taking soundings of the Potomac between the Point of Rocks and the mouth of Scheca creek, probably with the view of discovering a ford at some point that is not defended on our side. All our officers agree that if any attack is made it will come from that direction, as there is no possibility of cressing below within reaching distance of Washington, and the defences on the other side of the river with the present force are deemed im

regnable.

About midnight last night there was a collission between our pickets and the rebels in the vicinity of the Chain bridge. The firing heard at Arlington Heights occasioned an alarm there The long roll was beat and the troops summoned to arms. The assembly was also sounded at the artiller; quarters in the city. It was believed that Beauregare was about to attempt the execution of his menace to breakfast in Washington this morning, but upon the re

ace was made last night by a large force of cavalry and infantry in the direction of Fairfax Court House. A portion of the party proceeded as far as the Court House and found no signs of the enemy there or or ite except mounted picket guards which retired at their approach. The withdrawal of the rebeis from the vicinity in front of our lines of fortifications adds strength to the rumor that their main body is proceeding towards Leesburg and Edward's Ferry. It may be possible however, that they have by aid of the railroad from Manassas to Strasburg despatched an overwhelming body to attack the Union army of the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry, and drive it back

THE LOSS ON THE REBEL SIDE AT BULL RUN. rmation was received this evening relative to Messrs. Arnold, Harris and McGraw, who several days Messrs. Arnold, harris and Modraw, who several days ago went in quest of the body of Colonel Cameron. The former was sent by the rebels to Richmond, and the latter to Manassas Junetion. They did not accomplish the object of their mission. Mr. Birch, who took them to Ball run, has returned, and reports that all the dead are not yet buried, and that the slaughter on the side of the enemy is far greater than they themselves repres THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON—BRITISH VESSELS
ALONG THE COAST AND IN THE GULF.

Commodore Stringham, Flag Officer of the blockading squadron, has arrived here, and has had repeated inter-views with the Secretary of the Navy. The fleet under the Commodore's immediate supervision is doing excellent service, and is constantly bringing in prizes of various service, and is constantly bringing in prizes of various kinds and value. It appears, however, that our block-adding squadron is still quite inefficient. Strenuous efforts are being made, which will undoubtedly be successful, to make it effective. There are several British men-of-war hovering about and along the coast and in the Gulf, who are on the watch for the purpose of seeing whother vessels pass in or out of any of the blockaded ports. It is said that the commanding officer has reported several cases to the British Minister, Lord Lyons. It is not known what so. British Minister, Lord Lyons. It is not known what ac-tion his lordship has taken, but it is pretty certain that if this is repeated the matter will be, if not already, report this is repeated the matter will be, it not already, reported to the British government, and it will probably be brought to the attention of our government also. It is known here that the robel leaders at Richmond are playing into the hands of both the English and French Ministers, by assuring them that vessels are constantly passing in and out of the blockaded ports along the entire Southern coast. It is already evident to the government, vessels of the different statio ns, that it will require a much larger number of vessels than is now in the service to make the blockade effective and respected by foreign go-vernments. It will take nearly one-half of our present mercantile marine to accomplish this purpose.

NEWS PROM FORT PICKENS. na little news of importance. Affairs were generally well. Considerable sickness prevailed. Wilson's men were suffering terribly with the heat. The defensive intrenchments on Santa Rosa Island were pro gressing and nearly completed. The fleet off the h to occupy them. No attempts had recently been made by the rebel privateers or other vessels to attempt an entrance, nor had they even made their appearance in that direction. The rebel force at Pensaco was believed to be small, although there were no means

THE PLANS OF THE NEW COMMANDING OFFICER ployment of our forces by the new commanding officer but he is in the habit of keeping his own council, and does not communicate his plans, even to his staff officers, unti to be executed. His general orders are for divisions, brigades and regiments to be ready to move at an hour's warning. It is thus he has won his victories, and will. if he is promptly obeyed, win

LOOSENESS OF MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The looseness with which military appointment are made here has created disgust and dissatisfaction. While men of acknowledged merit and ability, whose services have been offered and even pressed by friends are coolly passed over, others notoriously incap-able or unfit are honored with important commissions. A case in point is parrated to day Two or three weeks ago it was discovered by the officers of the Twenty-ninth New York volunteers Colonel Steinway, that a captain in the regiment was, at the time of his joining it, the keeper of a brothel. officers compelled him to resign, threatening if he did not they would throw up their commissions. A few days age the same individual presented himself to General Blenker and his staff arrayed in the uniform of a colonel, having received an appointment of that grade from the war officer. The officers of Blenker's brigade have filed a protes

THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT. The Fifth Massachusetts Militia started homeward this norning. It was upon the right of the Fire Zouaves in the hottest of the engagement at Bull Run and behaved gallantly. Its gallantry will be acknowledged in its wel-

come home. Fitz Henry Warren, one of the aids of Massa Greeley detailed to command the forces of the New York *Tribune*, at Washington, has been deposed, decapitated. So it seems that a change has not only taken place here, but in the future management of that paper at home. "We are living, we are dwelling in

WHAT IS CONGRESS DOING! Congress lingers. All the important public business has been completed, and, Micawber like, the two houses are waiting for something to turn up."

REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC. Unofficial information has been received here that the obels contemplated, at an early day, the planting of batteries on the Potomac, at points to command the channel as a part of their general programme. At Aquia creek they have five guns upon one battery and three upon

Col. Baker's California regiment arrived here to-day by steamer from Fortress Mouroe, and has gone into camp near the Park Hotel, on the nort hern su

Colonel Parker's Sixth New York regiment has been relieved by the First Pennsylvania reserve regiment

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ing last night an order arrived from Washington for fou regiments to be immediately transported to Washington via Baltimore, and a steamer arrived from Baltimore for

Colonels Baker and Duryce's regiments have sailed, and few hours. They go to Washington for active service in Virginia, and their place at Old Point will be fliled by a large number of recruits. The California and New York regiments will form a brigade under the command of Col. Baker. In consequence of this movement of troops the

Hampton City is still held by a strong force. that Col. Magruder can bring against it. However, it is generally believed that the rebels will attack Newport

News within a few days. During the last few hours they have extended their

pickets one mile and a half nearer Hampton.

This afternoon some twenty horsemen attacked one of our pickets, who dispersed the party and killed one of

Colonel Allen's court martial is again in progress. Th Colonel has for some time been confined to close quarters, at Carroll Hall—having twice broken his parole.

Mr. Richardson, of Gov. Morgan's staff, is just in from Hampton. He reports that Max Weber fully expects to be attacked to-night, the rebels being already some distance this side of the Newmarket Bridge, with a strong force of

It became apparent, early last evening, that the rebel meditated an attack on Hampton. General Butler deter-mined to abandon the town in case of a formidable advance, and at seven o'clock the order was given for fam lies and goods to be removed. Within one hour order were also issued to burn the town rather than have it fail in the hands of the enemy. The General well understands that the possession of Hampton by the rebels will be o

A stampede of the colored population took place al night, and to-day the road has been lined with refugees to the fortress, and army wagons and carts bring, ing in goods from Hampton. The road has presented a most remarkable appearance, nearly 1,000 contraband men, women and children must have come in during the last twenty-four hours. For the present the and around the seminary building, lately the head quarters of Colonel Duryce. About nine o'clock Friday night the Naval Brigade and the Massachusett

Max Weber's regiment came in this (Saturday) morning An alarm occurred this morning and several buildings in Hampton were fired by our troops. The rebels will

foubtless, occupy the place to-morrow, unless it should be burned.

A flag of truce was brought at six o'clock P. M. by a rebel officer and three men, who have important despatch

The ship Maggie Carrie, Captain James Craig, from Liv erpool to New York, went ashore at ten o'clock yesterday morning upon the middle ground at the mouth of the cake Bay. Her cargo is salt and coals. She will prove a total loss. The captain and all the crew were taken off by the pilot boat Coquette, of this place.

> OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE. UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP ROANORE,)
> OFF FORTRESS MONROR, July 25, 1861.

Capture of a Fleet of Rebel Vessels—Twelve of Them De-stroyed, and One laken to Fortress Monroe—A Successfu Expedition to Back River—The Rebels Flee into the Woods, &c, In my yesterday's letter I spoke of the expedition fitted

out for a reconnoissance up the Back river. It was the first one that our boats had had an opportunity to join in, and was hailed with joy throughout the ship. The ture fleet was composed of two small propellers Fanny and Anthartic, each towing five launches and cutters, two of the launches from our ship, three from men, marines, provisions and ammunition sufficient for one day; the other five boats with a detachment of troops one day; the other are boats with a detectment of troops from Fortress Monroe, principally McChesney's Zouaves. The whole force consisted of about four hundred officers and men. This morning, about four o'clock, they returned, after a successful twelve hours' work, which may be recapitulated as follows:

river, where a short time ago a rebel battery of some undred troops, with large pieces of artillery was located, and made an attack on one of our scouti parties. The expedition was in charge of Lieut. Jeffers of the Roanoke, an officer in every way competent for such an enterprise, as brave and efficient as he is cool beaded and thorough in his discipline. They met with no impediment on their way up until they arrived off the impediment on their way up until they arrived off the mouth of the river, about three colock in the afternoon, or a little before, when the rebels operied a fire on them from some twelve-ponutors. The attack was quickly returned by the pivot gun from the Fanny, at which the robels took to their beels and beat a hasty retreat. The shore at this point is low and marshy for some distance back, and the shot from the rebel battery was from the woods back of the marsh. The flottliak kept on its way up the river for some distance, where a number of small sail vessels were seen at anchor. The vesseds were all deserted, and some of them contained old household furniture. The best portion of it was taken out, and five of the vgssels scattled and burned. One of them, a trim little schooner, named the Sherwood, of New York, loaded with household effects, was taken by our folks and brought away with them, and she is now at anchor here. It was evident from appearances on board the Sherwood that the crew had left very suddenly, as the dinner table was set, and the ham, of which there was a nice broiled piatter full on it, was still warm. Our boys availed them selves of the opportunity to take a hot bite. Notwithstanding the Sherwood bears on her stern the words "Nov York," the painting looks as if it originally read "Novfolk," and as if all the letters bitt N had been newly painted. There was another little oraft that was not moiested, the owner or captain having on board his wife and family, with what little household effects he could gather two his holine, determined, as he said, to leave the infernal country. She would have heen towed out of the Fiver if our title prepalers had had time to do 50; but there was work for them in other places, and no doubt she was able to get out without assistance.

The expedition then went up Harris creek, another it is supposed the rebels retreated to some of their masked batteries in the under brush and trees, or perhaps in expectation of decoying our forces into ambush, to practise their

freed at them from the woods at a distance, but no harm was done.

On Harris creek, near where the vessels were burned, is a small hyddle of dwelling houses, the occupants of which field in consternation at the approach of the expedition, men, women and children taking for the woods; but before they left they hoisted an American flag. No demonstration was made toward them.

As the wife of the captam of the little vessel I have before speken of, that was finally left unmolested, came over the side, poor woman, she was terribly frightened, and saked if she was going to be killed. When assured she would be humanely treated her eyes brightened and she hugged her little one cligser to her fosom with all a found mother's devotion. It appears that a permit had been granted the husband by General Butter, and it was respected.

A number of small skiffs were brought away from the spot by our launches, some of which will no doubt afford some pleasure to our Jack Tars, and perhaps usefulness in this vicinity.

THE SURGEON OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, July 27, 1861. unjust imputations, from your Newport News corre spondent, in reference to the surgeon of the Seventh regi ment New York Volunteers, at Camp Butler, Newport News, Va. In conversation with some of the members of the regiment, as well as in letters received from the regiment, I am informed that no man stands higher in his profession at the hospital at Camp Butler, or the General Hospital at Fortress Monroe, than the surgeon of the Seventh regiment; that he devotes all his time to the care of the sick; oftenup all night, and always to a late hour, giving all the aid he possibly can. The surgeon is a graduate of the New York University Medical College, of this city. He is a practising physician and surgeon of more than fifteen years standing. He has the highest testimonials of many of the leading men in the medical profession. Having been associated in two of the medical colleges of this city, as well as the hospitals of this city, he has established for himself a reputation that should-save him from any unjust imputations, come they from whatever source they may. ment New York Volunteers, at Camp Butler, Newpor

NEVIS FROM THE SOUTH.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, July 27, 1861. Tempkins, after two days' examination, was submitted without argument. Judge Johnson said he did not consider it necessary to analyze the testimony. He had care fully examined the notes. His opinion was that the killing was excusable, and that the prisoner must be dis

A gentleman from Huntsville informs the Journal than he heard Governor Harris, of Tennessee, say to the mail agent that after Monday next all matter crossing

We learn that Union men are being driven from Pa expelling the Unionists are White Fowler, United State the city.

General Flourney, of Arkansas, is dangerously ill in this

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1861.

The Hon. James B. Clay Lost His Bacon—Dicorganization of The Kentucky State Guard—Thomas L. Crittenden Succeeds Buckner in Command-Rebels Getting Rampan

Hon. James B. Clay was a member of Congress. He he son of "Harry of the West," but he has inherited from the "old man" only the old homestead, which he sold, i lustre he has dimmed. The Hon. James B. has lately M. C. has developed into a smuggler. Last week profits of which grew monstrous in his brilliant in nation, like the glass speculator in theE astern fable, till with a blow of the foot," as the old story reads, som body else "kicked his basket into the street," or to speak more to the point, took possession of his bacon. With ten wagons loaded with bacon, Clay undertook a trip to Tennessee via Cumberland Gap. The wagons started and the owner followed immediately. By slow approaches the Gap was neared, and the fearful pas of this neutral State almost completed without any fatal

started and the ewear followed immediately. By slow approaches the Gap was neared, and the fearful passage of this neutral State almost completed without any fatal accident to his bacon. Clay began to congratulate himself on his success. He had passed the more rabid Union men, having the fear of God in their hearts, the good of the nation in their minds and a desire for g sod bacon in their stomachs, marched out upon the road and ordered the teamsters to dispore. The wagons were delivered of their burdens and the bacon stacked by the wayside. The wagoners and the Hon, James B. Clay were compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the Union, and then, sams bacon, with their courage oozed out of their fingers' ends, they were allowed to return.

The State Guard has been almost completely disorganized by the withdrawal of Buckner and his staff. The camp at Muldraugh's Hill, near this city, is almost entirely deserted. The camon there have been ordered to be returned, and two came into the city last evening. At the command. The regiment local to Louisville held a meeting last evening, at which the few officers who had not resigned would continue in command, and labor to render the organization as efficient as ever.

In Barnett's district the rebels have been indulging extensively in petty treasen, and it is supposed they have become quiterampant since the affair at Buil run. Union men are in constant danger. The leading rebels there claim that their section of the State will secucle, and have been indulging in certain unwarrantable acts, which, but for the determined action of a few Union men, would have further increased our internal troubies. An attempt was lately made to series some armas at Mayafield, Ky., by a disunion party of Kentuckians, encamped in Tennessee, but failed, on account of a guard of Union men being placed over the arms. The Memphies Avalanche gives an account of the successful termination of the affair. It says that on Wednesday night last a number of Kentuckians who had joined the troops at U

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GENERALS WISE

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GENERALS WISE

AND LEE.
[Correspondence of the Mempins Argus, July 22.]
General Wise has recently marched into the northwest, with a legion teh or twelve thousand strong. His head-quarters, until a few days since, were as Charjestown, knanwha fiver. It is now understeed that he has advanced northward into Jackson county, and his progress will probably extend to Wood openty, on the Ohio, the home of the notorious traitor, Gen. John J. Jackson. Gen. Floyd's brigade is undoubtedly following in Wise's track. At present these are the only forces of any consequence in the northwest, Gen. Garnett's column having beerriether cut to pieces or compelled to retreat from Baverley, in Randolph, across the Alleghanies into Pendieton and Hightand. While the public of the progress of the cut of the cut of the county of the cut o

our weak point, and Gen. Scott seems well aware of the fact.

Gen. Lee and his staff start to morrow morning for Northwestern Virginia. It is believed that he is going to take command of the entire Western division. He may probably fix his headquarters at Staunton. McCiellan's Yankee tricks and night marches, ponceing upon two or three hundred of our men like a wildeat out of the woods, will be brought to an end. I write this not by any means with a view to derogate from the brave and fearless officers already in command in that part of the State, for history furnishes no brighter examples of courage and interpid daring, but it is well known that, as a prudent, skilldt, cautious, yet bold and fearless commander, Gen. Lee has no living superior. Our officers and men will regard it as a compliment that he has been assigned to duty in that part of the State which, so far, they have so nobly defended

GUNPOWDER FOR THE REBELS,

[From the Charleston Mercury, July 17.]

The Confederate government has been informed that the Governor of Louisiana had taken possession of two hundred tons of sulphor in his State, for the purpose of making gunpowder for the army. It belonged to private individuals, and was obtained by them for the purpose of being used in refining or manufacturing sugar. It is said the sugar planters or refiners will suffer considerable inconvenience in consequence of this seizure, but Governor Moore deemed the necessities of the State and Confederate States of more importance than the envenience of individuals. This sulphur is sufficient to make differen hundred tons of gunpowder. Sulphur is an article of importation, and contraband of war. It cannot be obtained in this country, except by making it from the sulphurest of iron, copper or other minerals, or from the sulphur springs. The process would be exceedingly tedious, laborious and expensive, of making sulphur from these substances, or from sulphur water. There is not so much difficulty in obtaining saftpeter, for there are caves of nitrous earth in most of the Confederate States. So that if we have sulphur enough there need be no fear of an abundant supply of gunpowder for the most extensive or prolonged war.

MOVEMENTS IN RHODE ISLAND.

MOVEMENTS IN RHODE ISLAND. The following general order has recently been issue

GENERAL ORDER NO. 42.

STATE OF REGDE ISLAND, ADJ GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, July 23, 1861.

Commandants of the several military companies char
tered or otherwise throughout the State, will at one
cause their armories or places of rendezvous to be opened
and will receive enlistments for a third regiment of infan
try and battery of light artillery, to be mastered into the and will receive enlistments for a third regiment of infan-try and battery of light artillery, to be mistered into the service of the United States for a period of three years, unless sooner discharged. As soon as the number enlisted amounts to eighty-three men they will report to this de-partment, when officers will be appointed and commis-sioned by the Commander in Chief.

The formation of the companies will be as follows:—One captain, one first licutemant, one second hortenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporais, two musi-cians, one wagoner and sixty-four privates—in all eighty-three men.

cians, one wagner and sixty-four privates—in all eighty-three med.

The companies when formed will recommend, their offi-cers, and such weight will be given to these recommend-ations as the extgencies of the case may demand.

Provision for the support of the enlisted men will be made by the State as follows:—Fifty cents a day will be allowed to each man from the date of his culistment until mustered into the service of the United States, or until otherwise provided for.

Adjutant General Rhode Island Militia.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN NEW YORK.

Arrival of the Prince and Princess Clotilde on Board the Jerome Napoleon.

The Prince Maintains a Strict Incognito.

The Princess Clotilde Attends Divine Service at St. Stephen's Church.

Visit of the Imperial Party to Camp Scott.

PROBABLE EARLY VISIT TO WASHINGTON, &c.,

Although it has been known for some time past that Prince Napoleon, first cousin of the Emperor of the French, and his consort, the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, were about to pay a visit to this country, and, notwithstanding the ann fact that they had arrived at Halifax, and might be expected in New York at any mement, the actual arrival of the Prince's steam yacht, Jerome Napoleon, on Saturday afternoon, with the princely couple on board, was disposed of within the compass of the following four lines of shipping news:-

ARRIVED.

French gumbent Jerome Napoleon, Bussien, commanding, Toulon, May 21, via Halifax, July 22. The Jerome Napoleon is a propellor of 250 horse power, carries a crew of 113 officers and men, and two 12-pounders.

So strict was the incognito and such the indifference of the members of the press, amidst the excitement of the present unnatural contest, to any more sensations from incognito of the Baron Renfrew, visited this country the people were thrown into a furor of ex-citement. It mattered not that the Prince chose determined to receive him as a Prince, and the so throne, and nothing less; and such a recention was ac corded him by this republican nation as never Prince has been honored with before. His progress, from his arrival and the United States, was duly heralded forth to the world, and every city, town and village rivalled each

great the change! He enters the Bay of New York, pa in a carriage through our principal street in open daylight and spends several hours in one of our great hotels, and slightest hint of his arrival. Such is one of the significan lessons of the hour.

THE IMPERIAL PARTY AND SUITE. So secret are the Prince's movements that hardly any thing could be learned of his intentions or even of

hast night, however, we learned that the Imperis party consists of the following ladies and gentlemen:—

Princes Napoleon Bonaparte.
Princess Clotido.
Buchess d'Abrantes.
Colonel Ferri Pisani.
Colonel Ragon.
Count de Medun.
Mons. Becquet.
"Arago.
"Brunet.
"Laguerroniere.

AT THE NEW YORK HOTEL Montholon, Consul General of France, and driven with the Countess de Monthelon, to the New York Hotel, where they remained for about four hours, and then returned or board the Jerome Napoleoh. So strict was the incognit

on the hotel book, and the public were consequently kep in the dark, relative to the important arrival. THEY ATTEND DIVINE BERVICE. Yesterday her Imperial Highness, attended by the Duchess d'Abrantes, the Countess de Monthelon and a French officer of the Prince's sufte, went to the New

York Hotel, when they attended divine service at St. Stephen's (Roman Catholic) church in Twenty-eighth street near the Biird avenue, when Grand High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Cummings, paster of the church. The imperial party attracted great atten-It is nanecessary to say that the Princess is very young, as that fact is generally knyounger. The Countess de Montholon is an American birth, and the daughter of the French General, Gratiot who played so distinguished a part in our Revolut She will attend the Princess during her stay. EXPECTED VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

Yesterday afternoon one of our reporters went off to the Jerome Napoleon, a beautiful vessel, lying at the entrance of the North river, and had an interview with the Count de Medun, who politely in-formed him that as the Prince travelled incog. he was not permitted to disclose any thing respecting th imperial party further than the bare fact of their arrival from Hahfax at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and that the President has been notified of their arrival. This would seem to indicate an early visit to Washington. The Count is quite a young man, rather swarthy, but decidedly speaks English fluently, but with the peculiarity of the French accent, which not one Fre man in ten thousand can entirely overcome. He was dressed in a naval uniform.

VISIT TO CAMP SCOTT.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the officers of the Ex celsior Brigade, now stationed at Camp Scott, Stated suite, accompanied by the French Consul. As three of the Seat of war, the Prince did not witness such a military So sudden and unexpected was the visit of his Imperial loke too good to be true; but on coming to the ground where the Prince was, surrounded by his suite, the well known features of the first Napoleon set all doubts at rest. Besides, some of the officers had seen the Prince in Paris and therefore knew him at a glance.

Highness received by Colonel Graham, of the Fifth, and Colonel Fairman, of the Fourth Zouaves. Every attention that the suddenness of the visit would permit was extended to the illustrious visiter. The French Zouave and other organizations at the post were turned Bruen, of the Ordnance ment; Brigade Surgeon Tingley, Adjutant Gilbert and Lieutenant Laurier, private secretary of General

The Prince arrived in a private carriage. He, as well as the gentiemen who accompanied him, was dressed like a private citizen. He made very particular inquiries as republic, and as to the numbers and efficiency of the various regiments. Being satisfied on this head, he next inquired how it was that some of our brigade comprised two or three and others four or fiv regiments. It was represented to him that the different States offered their quota of men according to the preportion of population, a large State giving a brigade of the highest number, and a small one giving one of two regiments; but the Prince was also assured that a new regulation had been issued fixing the minimum of al brigades at four regiments. He desired to be informed how it was that a Major General—as in the case of General McDewell—could be removed, and another officer sub stituted in his place, observing that a General of division belongs to and is a part of the division, and canno adopted the name Excelsior. He was informed that the was, chosen because of its signification denoting excel

THE PRINCE DESIRES INFORMATION. All the inquiries of the Prince led to the plain concl sion that he was anxious to be thoroughly informed as to the mode in which armies are raised in this country, and how they are made efficient and fit for active service.

In the course of the visit he saw and conversed in the coarse of the visit he saw and conversed with some of the French Zouaves belonging to the brigade, majuring where they had served, and what actions they had been in. The officers explained that the Zouaves were many of them Crimean soldiers, and had been through that campaign. Some of the gentlemen who, were with the Prince seemed fully to understand that the present war was not one involving any question of aboltion or politics, but that it is being waged for the prese vation of the Unin of all the States.

WHAT HE THINES OF THE LATE PANIC. Speaking of the late engagement at Bull run, the such a panic could have taken place; matter was explained, but he said nothing; Some of the suite said that there was no decisive feeling in regard to this struggle on the other side of the Atlantic

that the question was not yet thoroughly understood, but that there was a desire to be rightly informed. On the departure of the Prince from the camp the guard were turned out and all the honors shown him. The officers expressed their regret that General Sickles was absent in Washington, and that the camp was so what disordered from the recent march of the greatest portion of the brigade. But the prince fully un derstood at this, and left apparently quite satisfied. If was his intention to proceed direct from Camp Scott to

What the future plans of the Prince may be, in referes to his present visit, as we have already intimated, are us known. He has come among us at a bad time to see ou lions, or to be lientzed himself, which, by the way, he is, like a sensible man, taking peculial pains to avoid. But if he feel inclined to visit our encampments in Virginia, General Scott or Gene ral Mansfield will give him the necessary pass, and he may have an opportunity of seeing as tall specimens of fighting as he ever witnessed in the Crimea or at 6

We subjoin a sketch of the Prince's life: SKETCH OF THE PRINCE'S LIFE. Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte is the second son of Jerome Napoleon, the ex-king of Weatphalia. He was born at Trieste on the 9th of Soptember, 1822. He was in Rome at the time of the insurrection in the Romagna in 1831, when two of the sons of Madame Letitia Bonaparte were compromised. In consequence of this he was compelled to remove to Florence. In 1835 fie went to Switzerland, and remained at Geneva for two years, and in 1837 he entered the military college of Louisbourg, Wurtemberg. In 1840, on the conclusion of his education, fused to bear arms for any country but France, in conse quence of which he had to leave. For five years after he ravelled through Germany, England and Spain. In the latter country he remained for a considerable time, dur-ing the regency of Espartero. After many fruitless attempts to obtain permission to reside in France, he succeeded in 1845 in obtaining from Guizot permission to visit Paris, under the title of Count de Montfort; but his clations with the democratic party, and his uttra opinion in favor of republicanism, very soon brought him under the suspicion of the government, which, about four months after, issued an order to him to leave the country. ing formally received the petition of his father, the ex-King Jerome, Prince Napoleon was permitted to return to France with his father. On the very day of the fall of Louis Philippe's dynasty—the 24th of July, 1848—Prince Napoleon was at the Hotel de Ville, and two days after hi

to place himself at the service of the provisional govern ment, declaring that it was the duty of every good citizen to take part with the republic. He expressed himself in the most explicit manner in favor of republican principles. In his profession of faith to the electors of La Corse, out the programme of a government more revolution sions. Having been elected on the first occase 39,229 votes, he at once ranged himself among the moderate republicans, and voted generally with the government of the day; he voted also for a graduated tax, for two Chambers in the Legislature, the catabilishment of two Coambers in the Legislature, the establishment of the Presidency, the expedition to Ifaly, the continuance of capital punishment, &c., &c. It may be also remarked that he voted with the minofity against the banishment of the Orleans family. On the 10th of Pebruary, 1849: he was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Madri but his letters of authority were soon after revoked, consequence of his leaving his post without leave, and he was succeeded by M. Bourgoing. This act of severity in duced him to enter with greater alacrity into the views of the democratic opposition; and during the sittings of the Legislature, in which he still represented La Corse, he always sat on the opposition benches, where he supported many more measures than ing part in the outrageous discussions that marked the close of the Assembly. Immediately after the coup d'état of 1852 he retired into private le retirement, however, was not of very long duration; for at the end of the same year, on the restoration of the empire Prince Napoleon, in virtue of his relationship to th Emperor, and by a decree of the Senatus Consultum of 23d of December, took the style and title of a French Prince, being, after has father Jerome, the next heir to the throne of France; and by right, as such, he took his place in the Senate and the Council of State. Atothe same time he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and, without having served, the rank of a general When war was declared against Russia, he expressed a desire to share the glories of the campaign scene of the struggle, and commanded a division of the infantry of reserve at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman. A short time afterwards the feebleness of his health and perhaps also the publication of a brockure at Brussels, containing some very free comments on the plan of the called to France. A mission more comformable to his ta-lents now awaited him. He was appointed President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exposition in connection with this great scheme, the most active which was fully appreciated by the foreign jurors and all this by the book which has been dedicated to him, under Universelle." After the birth of a direct beir to the imperial crown, he accepted a portfolio a the Ministry. In 1857 he undertook apvoyage to the North seas, which has been the subject of an excellent work, by Mr. Charles Ed-mund, entitled "Voyage dans los Mers du Nord a bord de 1858, Prince Napoleon was placed at the head of the new the 30th of January he married the Princess Clotilde Marie Therese de Savoy, daughter of Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia. The Princess was born on the 2nd of an intimate understanding between the two sovereigns and the reciprocal interests of France and Piedmont; the negotiations to bring it about were delayed more than a year. This marriage was regarded as the sign of closer political all'ance—a supposition that was verified by the war that was almost immediately entered upon

ir to the throne of the Napoleons, and takes rank Marshal of France. The next act of the Prince's life, which has brou prominently forward before the world, is the suit of Madame Patterson Bonaparte against him, to obtain hell marital rights as the widow of the late Prince Jerome Bo-

with Austria for Italian independence. As soon as the

war broke out Prince Napoleon was sent to Livournia, with a corps d'armee of forty thousand men, for the pro-

tection of Tuscany. By the death of Prince Jerome, Prince

Napoleon stands, next after the young Prince Imperial,

THE PRINCESS CLOTILDE, who is a daughter of Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia-now King of Italy—a union which tended to coment more firmly the friendly relations existing between the Fren and Sardinian governments previous to the breaking ou of the Italian war. Her name in full is Marie The Louise Clotilde , and she was born on the 2d of Me 1843. She is therefore now in her nineteenth year.